

WYANDOTTE CHIEFS

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>OTHER FACTS</u>
1535	Donnacona	Chief at Stadacona
1541	Acona	Chief at Stadacona
1609	Ochastequin	Chief of Arendarhonon Hurons at time of Champlain attack on Iroquois.
1615	Atironta	One of several who had that name. Village chief of Arendarhonons at Cahiague'.
1620's	Onorotandi	Quieunonascaran was a town of the Attignawantan Hurons. Onorotandi (I believe) was a title only and that he was a war chief and not a civil chief.
1620's	Anenkhiondic	Chief of Attignawantan Hurons at Ossossane'.
1623	Auoindaon	Chief at Quieunonascaran
1624	Atironta	Chief at Cahiague' (possibly same as in 1615, but not necessarily the same man).
1630	Aenons	Chief of Attignawantan (may have succeeded Auoindaon or may have even been the same man).

1635	Sangwati	Chief at Ihonatiria
1635	Tsondechouanouan	Council chief of Huron confederacy
1636	Taretand'	Chief at Ihonatiria
1637	Taratouan	Referred to only as a Huron chief. Killed by Iroquois. May have been a war chief.
1637	Ontitarac	"Sachem" of Hurons per Francis Parkman.
1639	Oscouenrout	Chief of Attignawantans
1640	Tsondakwa	Chief at Teanaostaiae
1642	Pierre Ondakion	Chief at Ossossane'
1642	Barnabe' Otsinonannhont	Chief at Scanonaenrat
1642	Jean-Baptiste Atironta	Chief at Cahiague'
1645	Pieskaret	Huron Chief. Leader of war party.
1650	Pierre Ondakion	Chief of Hurons in Quebec vicinity.
1653	Atsina	Chief of Hurons at Three Rivers.
1656	Ignace Tsaouenhohouhi	Chief of Hurons in Quebec vicinity and of those from Three Rivers who joined them in 1654.
1661	Kondiaronk	Sastaretsi (Grand Sachem) of Wyandots and of Hurons. Was in Wisconsin for a time. He was recognized by all bands as the leading man. Not before or since

has there been such a universal recognition by all Wyandots and Hurons.

1666	Pierre Atironta	Chief of Hurons near Quebec, but subservient to Kondiaronk.
1670	Taondechoren	Chief at Notre-Dame-De-Foy
1671	Tonsahoten	Chief at Saint-Francois-Xavier Mission
1685-1693	Ignace Stavinenholi	Chief at Lorette. Hurons considering themselves separate from Wyandots in the west but continued to honor Kondiaronk who was in the vicinity of Michilimackinac.
1701	Kondiaronk	Died at Montreal

(From this point, Mr. Buser does not list Huron Chiefs, but has the names if anyone wants them.)

1701	Grandson of Kondiaronk	There is some indication that Kondiaronk, who died in August, was succeeded by his grandson as Sastaretsi, and that the new Sastaretsi died later that same year.
1721	Unknown	Charlevoix said he saw the young (a minor) Sastaretsi at Detroit.
1740	Nicolas Orontony	Chief at Sandusky Bay (but not at Detroit)
1740	Ri-An-Tacha	Wyandot chief at Detroit (Probably not Sastaretsi)
1742	Tacharian	May not have been chief, but he was an influential Wyandot at Detroit and had been for over 40 years.

1747	Nicolas and Aniotin	Both referred to as Wyandot chiefs from Ohio when they visited the Wyandots at Detroit that year. The Sastaretsi was at Detroit or Flat Rock. One Detroit clan chief (Turtle) was named Saenswat.
1747	Taychatin	Chief at Detroit, but second to the Sastaretsi for ceremonial functions. Taychatin was of the Wolf clan. Sastaretsi was of the Deer clan.
1747 or 1750	Sastaretsi	Last full blood Wyandot chief of the ancient line of head chiefs. He died while at Quebec in August. He was succeeded by another Wyandot who took the title.
1755	Cachawatcheka	Chief at an Ohio Wyandot town called Deonondady.
1755	Anastase	A Huron war chief from Lorette. He was the leader of all the Indians who opposed General Braddock. Tribes included the Wyandot, Huron, Ottawa, Ojibway and Miami.
1757	Tahaddy	Wyandot chief met with Sir W'm Johnson on Nov. 4th. (Probably from Detroit.)
1759	Aghstaghregck	Was killed in battle at Niagara. Some referred to him as "Principal Chief," others as nephew of the Principal Chief.
1759	Diccatea	Led Wyandot delegation at a conference in Pittsburgh.
1761	Jacques Duperon Baby or Odinhquanooron	A Wyandot of chieftan rank at Detroit took the name of a Frenchman whom he

		admired. Some reports referred to Baby as Principal Chief at Detroit.
1763	Takay	Chief of Detroit Wyandots who favored joining Pontiac.
1763	Teata	Chief of Detroit Wyandots who opposed joining Pontiac.
1763	Baby	Principal Chief, at first opposed Pontiac but finally he and Teata went along.
1763	Sastaretsi	Opposed Pontiac but most of the tribe, under threat, joined the Ottawas.
1764	Dowayetit	Principal Chief at Detroit.
1764	Big Jaw	Chief at Sandusky.
1766	Teata	Attended a very large council with Sir W'm Johnson at Oswego. Although not Principal Chief, he retained considerable influence.
1768	Adyughkannorum	Listed as a Wyandot Chief from Sandusky.
1772	Babie (or Baby)	Continued as Chief at Detroit.
1774	Chiyawee	A Wyandot Chief at battle of Point Pleasant. Not Principal Chief, but influential. Signed the Treaty of Fort Harmar fifteen years later.
1775	Half King or Pomoacan or Too-Dah-Re-Zhooch	Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky. (Some say he and Da-Wat-Tong were the same man.)

1778	Sastaretsi	Probably Da-Wat-Tong who lived near Detroit. Baby was probably Principal Chief at Detroit and Half King at Upper Sandusky.
Early 1779	Bawbee or Baby	Continued on at Detroit. He may have been called Sarahass at times.
Sept. 1779	Dooyantat or Duentate	Principal Chief at Detroit. (Name spelled two ways. The same man.)
1780	Zhau-Shoo-To	Probably a white man named Kuhn. He gained great reputation as a warrior and village chief, but never became chief of the nation. Usually lived around Lower Sandusky. Family later known as Coon. (Some of you may remember Maggie Coon.)
Sept. 20, 1780		<p>Wyandots at Detroit ceded some land to Father Potier in appreciation of his many services and kindnesses. Deed was signed by six chiefs and leading men and the Wyandot seal was affixed. The seal was in the form of a <u>turtle with a cross on its back and a cross on its right flipper.</u> The following Wyandots signed:</p> <p>Teguaguiratin Dawaton (the Sastaretsi) Sindaton Nonyacha Sachetotach Dewatonte (or Duentate)</p> <p>(Please note that Half King did not sign and this is just one of several reasons I disagree with other Wyandot historians.</p>

- I maintain Pomoacan's authority was great in Ohio but at no time extended to the entire nation.)
- (If Half King and Da-Wat-Tong were the same man, second name above, Dawaton would be Half King.)
- 1781 Bewildering number of Wyandots sat in council with British and other tribes and the Wyandot names are bewildering as well. For example, the following names appear in the Council records and probably all refer to the same man: Sindaton, T'Sindatton, Sundinon, Semdinon, Cimrathon, etc.
- 1782 Doyantate or Duentate (Principal chief) and Dewatonte or Dawatong (the Sastaretsi) Deeded some land to Father Hubert for a new church. These are the same men who had been leading the nation. The spelling of their names continues to change in the records.
- 1786 Tarhe Not yet chief, but gaining in influence. Signed Treaty of Fort Finney.
- 1788 When Half King died, Wyandots chose Tarhe to replace him. Tarhe, a man of outstanding ability, was never in complete control of Detroit Wyandots although his influence exceeded that of his predecessor. The Sastaretsi continued to live at Detroit as did:

Ta-Hou-Ne-Ha-Wie-Tie
(Adam Brown);
Mondoro (Mondoron);
Dou-Yen-tet (Duentate);
Walk-In-The-Water;
William Walker, Sr., and
others of importance.

Kuhn remained in Ohio and usually supported Tarhe. Shendete continued to live near Detroit and was Principal Chief there for a time more or less comparable to Tarhe's position in Ohio. He was a much respected tribal elder, sometimes referred to as Shandotto.

1789 "Tawree"

General Harmar referred to him as Chief of all the Wyandots and Delawares.

1791 Blind Chief

Village Chief at Brownstown and Monguagon.

1812

By this time there are three main settlements in the Detroit area including the Canadian side of the river. The three village chiefs were:

Walk-In-The-Water;
Lame Hand;
Splitlog (brother of Round Head).

All acknowledged Tarhe as Titular, leader of the nation, but at the same time, sometimes went each their own way as in the War of 1812. By the end of the war, Warrow had emerged as village chief of the Canadian Wyandots. Isadore Chesne (part French) never achieved

his ambition to lead the nation but was influential.

There were lots of chiefs and would-be chiefs. Walk-In-The-Water was a steadying influence who usually supported Tarhe when he could.

1812

John Hicks

Often called last of the hereditary chiefs, he lived in Ohio and served on Tarhe's tribal council. There is no record that he ever considered himself Sastaretsi or that others did so. There is some question of his being the "last." See reference to Francis Hicks later on.

Other leading men at Upper Sandusky in those years were Mononcue, George Punch, Between-The-Logs and Matthew Peacock. (Leatherlips lived near present day Columbus; Round Head was in process of moving to Gibraltar, near Detroit.

(Personal Note: Ancestor of one of our best friends at Lorette, Mme. Antoinette Gros-Louis, was chief at Lorette. He was Nicholas Vincent. Earlier his name was Nicholas Vincent Slavanholi and was but one of several in that family to lead the Lorette band.)

1812

Shetoon or
Isadore Chesne or
Chene or Chainé or
Ha-Yane-Dac

Made an effort to unite several tribes. Some say Shetoon was Wyandot. I side with those who think he was Huron and even so, he was pretty much on his own lacking real strong

		support from Detroit, Upper Sandusky or Lorette. His father was French; his mother Indian, either Huron or Wyandot. He hoped to succeed Half King, but the tribe insisted on a full-blood then and chose Tarhe.
1813	Round Head	Round Head died. Never chief of the nation, but he had been a village chief. He was Tarhe's war chief until he sided with British in the War of 1812. He and his brother, Splitlog, were among the finest warriors of their day. A third brother, John Battise, was killed in battle at Fort Meigs. They were 1/4 Delaware and 3/4 Wyandot.
1816	Tarhe	Tarhe died. He was succeeded as Principal Chief by Da-Un-Qua-Et. However, Da-Un-Qua-Et was not installed until 1820. Even then the Wyandots on the Canadian side of the Detroit River gave only lukewarm support. (Chief's name is sometimes spelled Da-Un-Quod.)
1816	Splitlog	Considered Principal Chief by Canadian Wyandots at Amherstburg. Slightly over 100 Wyandots in that band.
1817		Although not yet installed, Da-Un-Qua-Et visited Washington, D.C., on tribal business. He was accompanied by Scotash.
1820		Some say last of 100% Wyandot blood died about 1820. His name was Yan-Nyah-Moh-Deh.

1825	Nicholas Vincent	Principal Chief at Lorette. War chief there was Michel Tsioui (probably ancestor of Leaford Bearskin's friend). Huron name was Teacheandale.
1828		Principal Chief died about 1825. Tribal council governed tribe for a time. Wyandots changed their form of government about 1828. New government had a Principal Chief and seven council members. Ron-Tun-Dee was elected Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky. Approximately 525 Wyandots were there and at Big Spring.
1828	Solomon Warrow	Chief at Amherstburg, Chief Isadore, died. Solomon Warrow succeeded him.
1829	Gabriel Vincent or Wenwadahronhe	Last 100% Huron (not a chief) died at Lorette.
1830	Francis Warrow	Chief Solomon Warrow died at Amherstburg. Francis Warrow succeeded him.
1832		Wyandots ceded Big Spring reserve on Jan. 19. One of the leaders who signed was Bearskin.
1833	Warpole or Ron-Tun-Dee	Elected Principal Chief.
1834	Henry Jacquis	Elected Principal Chief in January. Defeated Summundewat by 12 votes.
1835	Summundewat	Elected Principal Chief in January at Upper Sandusky. (About 575 Wyandots then in Ohio.)
1835	Splitlog	Chief at Amherstburg.

1836	Tom Long	Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky; Splitlog Principal Chief at Amherstburg. Chief Long died. W'm Walker completed his term.
1837	John Barnett or Myme Hamkee	Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky. Splitlog continued at Amherstburg.
1838	Francis A. Hicks	Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky. Splitlog probably died in 1838. He was succeeded by Mondoron (Joseph White) who remained chief at Amherstburg until his death in <u>1885</u> .
1839	William Walker	Principal Chief
1840	Ron-Tun-Dee or Warpole	Principal Chief
1841	Ron-Tun-Dee	Re-elected
1841	Summundewat	Principal Chief. He was murdered in December by white men.
1843	Henry Jacquis	Principal Chief. (Wyandots left Ohio on July 12, 1843.)
1844	Henry Jacquis	Principal Chief in Kansas
Late 1844	Francis A. Hicks	Principal Chief in Kansas
Early 1845	Francis A. Hicks	Principal Chief
Late 1845	James Washington or An-Daw-Yaw-Wa or Peacock	Principal Chief
1846	James Washington	Principal Chief
1847	Henry Jacquis	Principal Chief
Early 1848	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief
Late 1848	Francis A. Hicks	Principal Chief

Early 1849	Tauromee	Principal Chief
Late 1849	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief
1850's		The 1850's were a rather confusing series of years for the tribe and in some years as many as three men served as principal chief. It was always the same group of men, however, and the acting chief was invariably one of the following: George I. Clarke Tauromee James Washington Francis Hicks John D. Brown
1850	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief
1951	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief
1852	James Washington	Principal Chief for a time, but he died. At his death, the Beaver Clan became extinct. He was said to have been related to Half King.
1853	John D. Brown	Principal Chief The last in the line of hereditary chiefs, John Hicks, died. His Wyandot name was Donwattout. His mother was Wyandot and it was through her line that he traced his line to the Tionontati. His father was a captive, a German who had lived in Maryland. His son, Francis A. Hicks, served as Principal Chief but not through hereditary claim. Francis was elected. John was put on tribal council by Tarhe and continued under Da-Un-Quot.

1853	Tauromee or John Hatt and Matthew Mudeater	Served as Principal Chief or acting chief part of the year in addition to Chief Brown.
1854	Tauromee	Principal Chief
1855	Tauromee	Principal Chief
1856	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief. Matthew Mudeater also served.
1857	Matthew Mudeater	Principal Chief
1858	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief. He died and was succeeded by Silas Armstrong.
Aug., 1858	John Sarahess or Bearskin	Elected Principal Chief.
Early 1859	John Sarahess	Principal Chief
Late 1859	Matthew Mudeater	Elected Principal Chief
1860	Matthew Mudeater	Principal Chief
Aug. 15, 1865	Silas Armstrong	Elected Principal Chief. He died Dec. 14, 1865. He was born June 3, 1810, son of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong.
1868	Tauromee	Principal Chief
1869	Tauromee	Principal Chief
1870	Tauromee	Principal Chief. He died January 15, 1870. John Kayrahoo served as acting chief. Tauromee was succeeded by John W. Greyeyes. The tribe was now at the Neosho Agency, in Oklahoma.
1873	Thomas Punch	Principal Chief
1875	Matthew Mudeater	Principal Chief

1880	Irvin P. Long	Principal Chief. He was probably chief a number of years beginning about 1876.
Late 1880	Nicholas Cotter	Principal Chief
1881	Nicholas Cotter	Principal Chief
Early 1882	Nicholas Cotter	Principal Chief
Late 1882	Irvin P. Long or Ter-Ra-Tu-En	Principal Chief. He was also chairman of the Intertribal Council (Senecas, Ottawas, Shawnees, Peorias, Quapaws and Wyandots).
1883	Irvin P. Long	Principal Chief
1886	James Clark	Chief of Anderdon Band near the Detroit-Canadian side of Detroit River. Jim Clark visited Oklahoma on occasion.
1912	Silas Armstrong	Principal Chief. (The second man of that name to serve as chief.)
Early 1936	Allen Johnson, Jr.	Principal Chief
Late 1936	Leonard N. Cotter	Principal Chief
1936 to 1942	Leonard N. Cotter	Principal Chief
1943		
1944 to 1947	Sam Long	Principal Chief
Nov., 1947	Mont Cotter	Principal Chief
1948 to 1954	Leonard N. Cotter	Principal Chief
1953 to Oct., 1962	Lawrence Zane	Principal Chief
1963 to 1976	Leonard N. Cotter	Principal Chief

Late 1976	Mont Cotter	Principal Chief
1977 and 1978	Mont Cotter	Principal Chief
1978 to 1983	Philip Peacock	Principal Chief
Sept. 1983 to Present	Leaford Bearskin	Principal Chief